

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHARTS FOR HOSE



ALWAYS BE ON GUARD

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

for Hose

Fluid	Hose and Tubing Material																		Metals			
	UHMW	XLPE	PVC	Nitrile	Vinyl Nitrile	Neoprene	Teflon (PTFE)	Teflon (FEP)	Nylon 6/66	EPDM	Hypalon	Natural Rubber/SBR	Hytrel	Polyurethane	CPE	EVA	LLDPE	Nylon 11	PVC / PU Blends	Brass	Steel	316 Stainless
Aluminum Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	X	X	F
Aluminum Fluoride	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	X	G	G	G	—	G	X	G	G	X	G	X	X	X
Aluminum Hydroxide	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	F	G
Aluminum Nitrate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	—	X	—	G	G	G	G	X	X	G
Aluminum Sulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	G
Alums	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	F	G	X	X	F
Ammonia, Anhydrous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	F	G
Ammonia Solution (10%)	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	X	G	G	F	X	X	X	—	G	G	—	X	G	G
Ammonium Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	G	X	G	F
Ammonium Hydroxide	G	G	X	F	F	F	G	G	X	G	G	F	X	X	G	G	G	G	F	X	F	G
Ammonium Nitrate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	—	—	G
Ammonium Phosphate	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	G
Ammonium Sulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	F
Amyl Acetate	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	F	X	X	F	X	X	X	X	G	X	G	F	G
Amyl Alcohol	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	X	G	F	F
Aniline	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G
Aniline Dyes	G	G	X	F	F	F	G	G	X	G	F	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F
Animal Oils and Fats	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	—	F	F	X	G	X	F	X	X	G	X	G	G	G
Anti—Freeze (Glycol Base)	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G
Aqua Regia	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	—	X	X
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	G*	G	—	G	G	G
Asphalt Emulsion	X	X	X	G	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	G	X	F	X	—	G	F	G	G	G
Barium Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	F	G
Barium Hydroxide	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G
Barium Sulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Barium Sulfide	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	X	G	X	X	G

G - Good F - Fair X - Not Recommended — - Insufficient Information

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Beet Sugar Liquors	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	—	X	G	G	G	G	—	X	G	G
Benzaldehyde	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	F	G
Benzene, Benzol	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	X	F	G	G	G
Benzoic Acid	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	G	F	X	F
Black Sulfate Liquor	G	F	X	F	F	G	G	G	X	G	F	X	G	X	X	G	G	X	G	X	G	G
Bleach Solution	F	F	F	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	F	X	F	F	G	G*	G	X	G	X	X	G
Borax Solution	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Boric Acid	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	X	X	G
Brake Fluid (Glycol Ether Base)	G	G	X	X	X	F	G	G	—	G	X	X	—	X	G	—	X	G	X	G	G	G
Brine	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	—	X	F
Bromine	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Butyl Acetate	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	F	X	X	F	X	F	—	X	G	X	G	G	G
Butyl Alcohol, Butanol	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G
Calcium Bisulfite	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	X	G	X	G	G	G	G	X	X	X
Calcium Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	F	F
Calcium Hydroxide	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G
Calcium Hypochlorite	G	G	G	F	F	F	G	G	X	G	F	X	F	X	G	G	G	X	G	F	X	F
Cane Sugar Liquors	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	—	F	G	G
Carbon Dioxide (Dry)	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Carbon Dioxide (Wet)	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	—	G	—	G	G	G	G	F	G	G
Carbon Disulfide (Bisulfide)	F	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	—	X	X	—	G	G	G
Carbon Monoxide (Hot)	—	—	X	F	F	F	G	G	X	F	G	X	G	F	G	G	X	X	G	X	F	G
Carbon Tetrachloride	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	F	X	X	—	X	G	X	G	G	G
Carbonic Acid	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	X	G	X	G	G	G	G	X	X	F
Castor Oil	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	—	F	G	X	F	F	G	X	X	G	G	G	G	G
Cellosolve Acetate	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	F	F	X	X	X	X	X	—	G	G	X	X	G
Chlorinated Solvents	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	F	X	G	G	F

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Chloroacetic Acid	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	F
Chloro-benzene	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	F	F	G
Chlorine Gas (Dry)	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	F	F	G
Chlorine Gas (Wet)	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	X
Chloroform	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	U	G	G	G
Chlorosulfonic Acid	F*	F*	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	X
Chromic Acid (under 25%)	G	X	F	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	F	X	G	X	X	G
Chromic Acid (25-40%)	G	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	F	X	X	F
Citric Acid	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	X	X	G	G	X	G	X	X	G
Coke Oven Gas	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	G	—	G	F	G	G
Copper Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	X	G	X	X	G
Copper Cyanide	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	—	G	G	G	G	X	X	G
Copper Sulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	G
Corn Syrup (Non-food)	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	—	G	F	F	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	—	G	G
Cottonseed Oil	G	G	F	G	G	X	G	G	—	F	F	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Creosote	G	G	X	F	F	X	G	G	X	X	F	X	X	F	F	X	X	X	X	F	—	G
Cresol	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	X	—	—	G	G
Cyclohexanol	G	G	X	F	F	F	G	G	G	G	G	F	—	—	G	G	F	G	X	G	F	G
Dextrose (Food Grade)	G	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	—	—	—	G
Dichloro-benzene	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	—	—	G
Diesel Fuel	G	G	X	G	G	X	G	G	—	X	F	X	F	F	G	—	X	G	—	G	G	G
Diethanol-amine	G	G	X	F	X	X	G	G	—	G	X	F	X	X	—	—	—	G	—	X	G	G
Diethylene-triamine	G	G	X	F	X	X	G	G	X	G	X	F	—	X	—	—	G	X	—	—	—	—
Dowtherm A	—	—	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	G
Enamel (Solvent Base)	G	G	X	F	F	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	G	—	G	—	G	G	—	G	—	G
Ethanolamine	G	G	X	F	F	X	G	G	—	G	X	G	—	X	—	—	G	G	—	X	G	G
Ethers (Ethyl Ether)	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	G	X	G	G	G
Ethyl Alcohol	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	F	G	G

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Ethyl Acetate	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	G	X	X	F	X	F	F	G	G	X	G	G	G
Ethyl Acrylate	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	F	X	X	—	X	F	—	—	X	X	—	G	G
Ethyl Methacrylate	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	F	X	X	—	X	F	—	—	X	—	—	G	G
Ethylamine	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	F	X	X	—	X	—	—	G	X	—	G	—	G
Ethyl Cellulose	G	G	X	F	F	F	G	G	—	F	F	G	—	F	G	—	G	F	—	F	G	F
Ethyl Chloride	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	X	G	X	F	F	G
Ethylene-diamine	G	G	X	F	X	G	G	G	X	G	F	G	—	X	—	—	G	X	—	G	G	G
Ethylene Dibromide	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	F	—	—	—	—
Ethylene Dichloride	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	G	X	X
Ethylene Glycol	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G
Ethylene Oxide	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	G	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	F	F
Fatty Acids	G	G	G	F	F	X	G	G	G	F	X	X	G	—	F	F	G	G	G	F	F	G
Ferric Chloride 5%	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	F	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	X
Ferric Sulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	F
Fertilizer Salts Solution	G	G	G	F	F	F	G	G	—	G	G	G	—	—	—	—	F	G	—	—	—	G
Formaldehyde	G	G	X	F	F	F	G	G	G	G	X	F	F	X	G	G	G	X	G	F	X	G
Formic Acid	G	G	X	F	F	F	G	G	X	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	—	F	X	G
Freon 12**	—	—	—	—	—	—	G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G	G	G
Freon 134a**	—	—	—	—	—	—	G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	G	G
Fuel Oil	G	G	F	G	G	F	G	G	—	X	X	X	—	F	G	X	X	G	G	F	G	G
Furfural	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	F	F	X	—	—	F	X	X	X	X	F	G	G
Gasoline (Refined)	G	G	X	F	F	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	F	G	—	X	G	X	G	G	G
Gasoline (Unleaded)	G	G	X	G	G	X	G	G	G	X	F	X	X	X	G	—	X	G	F	G	G	G
Gasoline (10% Ethanol)	G	G	X	G	G	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	G	F	G	G	G
Gasoline (10% Methanol)	G	G	X	F	F	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	G	F	G	G	G
Glucose (Non-food)	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Glycerine, Glycerol (Non-food)	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Greases	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	G
Green Sulfate Liquor	G	G	G	F	F	F	G	G	X	G	G	G	X	G	X	G	G	X	F	X	X	G
Heptane	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	G	F	G	X	X	G	G	G	G	G

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Hexane	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	G	F	G	X	X	G	X	G	G	G
Houghto Safe 273 to 640	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	—	F	—	X	G	—	G	G	—	G	G	G
Houghto Safe 5046, 5047F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	X	X	X	G	X	G	—	G	G	—	G	G	G
Houghto Safe 1000 Series	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	G	X	X	—	X	—	—	X	G	—	G	G	G
Hydraulic Oils:																						
Straight Petroleum Base	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G
Water Petroleum Emulsion	G	G	—	G	G	F	G	G	—	X	F	X	G	X	G	—	F	G	—	G	G	G
Water Glycol	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	F	X	X	G	—	—	G	—	G	G	G
Hydraulic Oils:																						
Straight Phosphate Ester	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	G	X	X	—	X	G	—	X	G	—	G	G	G
Phos. Ester/Petroleum Blend	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	—	X	G	—	X	G	—	G	G	G
Polyol Ester	G	G	—	G	G	X	G	G	—	X	—	X	—	G	G	—	—	G	—	G	G	G
Hydrobromic Acid (under 48%)	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	G	X	X	X
Hydrochloric Acid	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	G	X	X	X
Hydrocyanic Acid	G	G	G	F	F	X	G	G	X	F	G	X	X	—	X	G	G	X	F	X	F	G
Hydrofluoric Acid (under 50%)	G	G	F	X	X	X	G	G	X	F	G	X	X	X	X	G	F	X	G	X	X	G
Hydrofluoric Acid (over 50%)	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	G	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	G	X	X	G
Hydrofluosilicic Acid	G	G	G	F	F	X	G	G	X	G	G	X	—	—	G	—	G	X	—	X	X	X
Hydrogen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	F	—	—	F	—	—	G
Hydrogen Peroxide	F	F	—	X	X	X	G	G	X	F	X	X	—	—	G	X	G	X	F	X	X	G
Hydrogen Sulfide	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	F	X	G	—	X	G	G	X	G	F	F	F
Hydrolube	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	—	G	—	—	F	X	—	—	G	G	—	G	G	G
Iodine	F	F	X	F	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	X	—	X	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Isocyanates	G	X	X	X	X	X	G	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—
Isopropyl Alcohol, Isopropanol	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	G
Isopropyl-amine	G	G	X	X	X	F	G	G	—	F	X	F	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	G	—	G
Iso-Octane	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	G	X	G	—	X	G	X	G	G	G
Jet Fuel (Transfer Only)	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	F	G	—	X	G	X	G	F	G

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for Hose

Fluid	Hose and Tubing Material																			Metals		
	UHMW	XLPE	PVC	Nitrile	Vinyl Nitrile	Neoprene	Teflon (PTFE)	Teflon (FEP)	Nylon 6/66	EPDM	Hypalon	Natural Rubber/SBR	Hytrei	Polyurethane	CPE	EVA	LLDPE	Nylon 11	PVC / PU Blends	Brass	Steel	316 Stainless
Kerosene	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	F	G	G	X	X	G	X	G	G	G
Lacquer	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	F	G	X	G	X	G
Lacquer Solvents	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	F	X	F	X	F	G	X	G	X	G
Lactic Acid	G	G	G	X	X	G	G	G	G	F	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	G	F	F	G
Lime Sulfur	G	G	G	X	X	G	G	G	F	G	F	F	—	—	—	G	G	G	G	X	—	G
Lindol	G	G	—	X	X	X	G	G	G	G	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	G	X	F	G	G
Linseed Oil	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	X	F	X	F	F	G	X	G	G	G	F	G	G
Lubricating Oils	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	G	F	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G
Lye	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	—	X	F	—	G	G	—	F	X	G
Magnesium Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	G
Magnesium Hydroxide	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	—	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Magnesium Sulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	—	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G
Mercuric Chloride	G	G	F	F	F	G	G	G	X	G	G	F	—	—	X	G	G	X	G	X	X	X
Mercury	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G
Methyl Alc., Methanol	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	X	F	G	G
Methyl Acrylate	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	F	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	X	—	G	G	G
Methyl Bromide	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	G	G	G
Methyl Chloride	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	G	X	G	G	G
Methylene Chloride	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	G	G	G
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	G	G	X	F	F	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	—	—	G	—	—	G	—	—	G	G
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	F	X	X	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	G
Methyl Iso-butyl Ketone	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	F	X	X	—	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	G
Methyl Iso-propyl Ketone	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	F	X	X	—	X	X	—	G	G	X	G	G	G
Methyl Methacrylate	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	G	—	—	G	G
Mineral Oil	G	G	F	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	G	G	G	X	X	G	G	G	G	G
Mineral Spirits	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	F	G	—	G	G	—	G	G	G
Naphtha	G	G	X	F	F	F	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	F	G	X	G	G	X	F	G	G
Napthalene	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	F	F	G	X	X	G	X	F	G	G

G - Good

F - Fair

X - Not Recommended

— - Insufficient Information

*For Intermittent Transfer Only

**Use Approved Freon Hose

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◇ Use Pinpricked Hose for Gas Applications

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

for Hose

Fluid	Hose and Tubing Material																			Metals		
	UHMW	XLPE	PVC	Nitrile	Vinyl Nitrile	Neoprene	Teflon (PTFE)	Teflon (FEP)	Nylon 6/66	EPDM	Hypalon	Natural Rubber/SBR	HytreI	Polyurethane	CPE	EVA	LLDPE	Nylon 11	PVC / PU Blends	Brass	Steel	316 Stainless
Nickel Acetate	G	G	G	X	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	X	—	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Nickel Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	F
Nickel Sulfate	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	F	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	G
Nitric Acid (under 35%)	G	F*	G	X	X	X	G	G	X	F	F	X	X	X	X	G	F*	X	G	X	X	G
Nitric Acid (35% to 60%)	F	X	F	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	G
Nitric Acid (over 60%)	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	G
Nitrobenzene	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	G	G
Nitrogen Gas ◇	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	—	G	G	—	G	G	G
Nitrous Oxide	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	F	X	X	G	X	X	X	—	X	F	G	G	G	G
Oleic Acid	G	G	F	F	F	X	G	G	G	F	F	X	G	F	G	X	G	G	G	F	F	G
Oleum (Fuming Sulfuric Acid)	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	G
Oxalic Acid	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	X	X	X	—	G	G	G	X	G	F	X	G
Oxygen (non-breathing, non-welding) ◇	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Ozone (300 pphm)	F	F	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	—	F	G
Paint (Solvent Base)	G	G	X	F	F	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	F	G	—	G	G	G
Palmitic Acid	G	G	F	F	F	F	G	G	G	F	X	X	G	X	G	F	G	G	F	X	F	F
Paper Mill Liquors	G	G	X	F	F	F	G	G	X	G	F	F	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—
Pentane	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	—	X	F	X	G	X	G	—	X	G	X	G	G	G
Perchloroethylene	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	F	X	F	F	G	G
Petroleum Ether	G	G	X	G	F	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	—	G	G	X	X	G	F	G	G	G
Petroleum Oils	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	G	G	G	—	G	G	—	G	G	G
Phenol	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	—	G	X	X	X	X	F	X	F
Phosphoric Acid (to 85%)	G	G	G	X	X	F	G	G	X	G	G	F	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	X	X	F
Picric Acid (Molten)	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	F	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	X	X	X	F
Picric Acid (Solution)	G	G	X	F	F	X	G	G	X	F	G	X	X	F	X	G	X	X	X	X	X	F
Potassium Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	X	G

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Fluid	Hose and Tubing Material																			Metals		
	UHMW	XLPE	PVC	Nitrile	Vinyl Nitrile	Neoprene	Teflon (PTFE)	Teflon (FEP)	Nylon 6/66	EPDM	Hypalon	Natural Rubber/SBR	Hytrek	Polyurethane	CPE	EVA	LLDPE	Nylon 11	PVC / PU Blends	Brass	Steel	316 Stainless
Potassium Cyanide	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	F	X	G	G
Potassium Dichromate	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	—	G	X	X	—	G	G	G	G	F	G	X	G	G
Potassium Hydroxide	G	G	G	F	F	F	G	G	F	G	G	G	F	X	G	G	G	G	G	F	X	G
Potassium Permanganate	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	G	X	X	—	X	G	X	G	—	—	—
Potassium Sulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	G
Propane Liquid***	—	—	—	G	—	—	—	G	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	G	G	G
Propylene Glycol	G	G	F	G	F	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	—	F	G	G
Pyridine	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	F	X	X	X	X	X	—	G	X	—	F	G	G
Sea Water	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G
Silver Nitrate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	—	G	G	G	G	X	X	F
Skydrol	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	G	X	X	—	X	G	—	X	G	—	G	G	G
Soap Solution	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G
Sodium Bicarbonate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	G
Sodium Bisulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	F
Sodium Bisulfite	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	X	G
Sodium Borate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	—	G	G	—	G	G	G
Sodium Carbonate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G
Sodium Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	F	G
Sodium Cyanide	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	F	G
Sodium Hydroxide	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	—	X	F	G	G	G	F	F	X	G
Sodium Hypochlorite	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	X	G	X	F	G	G	X	G	X	X	F
Sodium Nitrate	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G
Sodium Perborate	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	X	G	G	X	X	—	G	G	—	F	F	G
Sodium Peroxide	G	G	X	F	F	F	G	G	X	G	F	X	G	X	X	—	X	G	—	X	F	G
Sodium Phosphates	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	F	F	F
Sodium Silicate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	G

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Fluid	Hose and Tubing Material																			Metals		
	UHMW	XLPE	PVC	Nitrile	Vinyl Nitrile	Neoprene	Teflon (PTFE)	Teflon (FEP)	Nylon 6/66	EPDM	Hypalon	Natural Rubber/SBR	Hytrel	Polyurethane	CPE	EVA	LLDPE	Nylon 11	PVC / PU Blends	Brass	Steel	316 Stainless
Sodium Sulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	G
Sodium Sulfide	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	G
Sodium Thiosulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	G
Soybean Oil	G	G	F	G	G	F	G	G	—	F	G	X	G	G	G	—	G	G	—	G	G	G
Stannic Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	X	X	X
Steam 450°F	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	F	F	G
Stearic Acid	G	G	F	F	F	F	G	G	G	F	F	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	X	X	G
Stoddard Solvent	G	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	G	G	G	G	G
Styrene	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	G	X	G	G	G
Sulfur 70°F	G	G	F	X	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	X	X	G
Sulfur 200°F	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	G	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	G
Sulfur Chloride	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	F	X	X	X	G	—	G	X	—	X	X	X
Sulfur Dioxide	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	—	G
Sulfuric Acid (under 50%)	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	G	X	X	X
Sulfuric Acid (51% to 70%)	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	G	X	F	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	F	X	X	X
Sulfuric Acid (71% to 95%)	G	F	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	F	F	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G	X	X	X
Sulfuric Acid (96% to 98%)	G	X	X	X	X	X	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tannic Acid	G	G	G	F	F	F	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	F	X	G
Tar	X	X	X	F	F	F	G	G	G	X	X	X	G	F	F	—	X	X	—	F	F	G
Tartaric Acid	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	X	F
Tetrachloro-ethane	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	F	F	X	—	—	G
Tetrahydro-furan (THF)	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	X	X	X	—	X	—	X	X	G	X	—	—	G
Toluene	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G*	G	X	G	G	G
Transmission Oil (Petrol. Base)	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	G	G	G	X	G	G	—	G	G	G
Trichloro-ethane	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	G*	F	—	G	G	G
Trichloro-ethylene	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	G*	F	—	G	G	G
Tung Oil	G	G	—	G	G	F	G	G	—	X	F	X	G	F	X	—	—	G	—	F	G	G
Turpentine	G	G	X	F	F	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	F	X	F	X	G	G	G	F	G	G
Urea (Water Solution)	G	G	G	X	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	G

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Fluid	Hose and Tubing Material																			Metals		
	UHMW	XLPE	PVC	Nitrile	Vinyl Nitrile	Neoprene	Teflon (PTFE)	Teflon (FEP)	Nylon 6/66	EPDM	Hypalon	Natural Rubber/SBR	Hytrel	Polyurethane	CPE	EVA	LLDPE	Nylon 11	PVC / PU Blends	Brass	Steel	316 Stainless
Uric Acid	G	G	G	—	—	—	G	G	G	—	—	—	X	X	—	G	G	G	G	—	—	F
Varnish	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	—	X	F	X	G	G	X	G	G	G
Vegetable Oil (Non-food)	G	G	F	G	G	X	G	G	G	X	G	X	—	G	—	X	G	G	G	G	G	G
Vinegar	G	G	G	F	F	G	G	G	X	G	G	F	—	X	F	G	G	G	—	X	F	G
Vinyl Acetate	G	G	X	X	X	X	G	G	—	F	X	X	—	X	—	X	—	G	X	F	G	G
Water (non-potable)	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F	G
Water—Glycol Mixture	G	G	X	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	F	X	X	G	G	—	G	G	G	G	G
Water—Petroleum Mixture	G	G	—	G	G	F	G	G	G	X	F	X	G	X	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G
Xylene	G*	G*	X	X	X	X	G	G	G	X	X	X	F	X	X	X	G*	G	X	G	G	G
Zinc Chloride	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	X	G	G	G	X	G	X	G	G	X	G	X	X	X
Zinc Sulfate	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	—	G	X	G	G	G	G	X	X	G

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Proper Hose Storage



Proper storage conditions can enhance and extend substantially the ultimate life of hose product. Rubber hose products in storage can be affected adversely by temperature, humidity, ozone, sunlight, oils, solvents, corrosive liquids and fumes, insects, rodents and radioactive materials. The appropriate method of storing hose depends to a great extent on its size (diameter and length), and the way in which it is packaged. Hose should not be piled or stacked to such an extent that the weight of the stack creates distortions on the bottom. Since hose products vary considerably in size, weight and length, it is not practical to establish definite recommendations on this point. Hose having a very light wall will not support as much load as would a hose having a wire reinforcement. Hose which is shipped in coils or bales should be stored so that the coils are in a horizontal plane.

Notes

GENERAL HOSE INFORMATION

Hose Maintenance

Look for any indication of kinking or broken reinforcement as evidenced by any permanent distortion, longitudinal ridges, or bulges.

According to RMA IP-11-7 Chemical Hose Bulletin, crushed or kinked spots where the hose O.D. is reduced by 20 percent or more of the normal O.D. indicate the hose probably has internal damage. The hose assembly must be removed from service to ensure the safety of people in the work area.

! WARNING: Kinks can cause hose to burst, leading to bodily harm.

Hose containing kinked or crushed spots where the hose O.D. is reduced by 20 percent may be used if the hose passes the hydrostatic tests. Use a caliper to measure the hose outer diameter at several places around the diameter to determine any O.D. reduction. An inspection mirror and a flashlight can be used to inspect the inner tube for abuse, wear, and/or chemical attack.



2. Couplings

All metals are subject to attack by various chemicals. Check with the manufacturer to make sure that suitable end fittings, appropriate to both the hose and the chemical being handled, are being used.

Exposed surfaces of couplings, flanges and nipples shall be examined for cracks or excessive corrosion. Either condition shall cause the hose assembly to be retired from service. Any evidence of coupling or nipple slippage on the hose is cause for removing the hose assembly from service.

The Rubber Manufacturers Association (RMA) has published a series of technical bulletins which detail maintenance, testing, and inspection recommendations.

Because the life expectancy of the hose is limited, the user must be alert to signs of impending failure, particularly when the conditions of service include high working pressures and/or the conveyance or containment of hazardous materials. The periodic inspection and testing procedures described here provide a schedule of specific measures which constitute a minimum level of user action to detect signs indicating hose deterioration or loss of performance before conditions leading to malfunction or failure are reached.



SAFETY WARNING:
Failure to properly follow the manufacturer's recommended procedures for the care, maintenance and storage of a particular hose might result in its failure to perform in the manner intended and might result in possible damage to property and serious bodily injury.

Hydrostatic Pressure Test

For large-bore hose being used in dock service, an inspection card which describes the hose, manufacturer, date received, purchase order number, and date of installation should be maintained for each hose. The inspection card should be used to record the test results and condition of the hose.

Eaton recommends that new hose assemblies be hydrostatically tested before being placed in service. Hydrostatic testing should be done at periodic intervals to determine if a hose is suitable for continued service. The hydrostatic test and examination shall be conducted in the following manner.

Hose to be pressure tested must be restrained by placing steel rods or straps close to each end and at approximate 10 foot (3m) intervals along its length to keep the hose from "whipping" if failure occurs; the steel rods or straps are to be anchored firmly to the test structure but in such a manner that they do not contact the hose which must be free to move.

1. Hose shall lie in a straight and horizontal position supported on rollers to permit easy movement when under the test pressure.
2. Water should be used as the test liquid. Never pressure test with solvents, corrosive liquids, or with compressed gases.
3. Fill the hose with water with the outlet end raised and the outlet valve open to ensure the complete removal of air. When all the air has been expelled, close the outlet valve and lower the raised end.
4. For new hose, raise the pressure to 2 times the rated working pressure of the hose and hold for 5 minutes. During this hold period, the hose shall be examined for leaks at the couplings, fitting slippage, or for any indication of weakness in the hose structure.
5. For used hose, test with a pressure of 1-1/2 times the rated working pressure of the hose for one minute and examine as above.
6. Completely relieve test pressure from the system prior to releasing hose from test equipment.
7. Thoroughly drain the water from the hose after completion of the hydrostatic test.

Electrical Continuity

When required by the user, electrical continuity between the fittings shall be tested using an ohm meter. The hose must be clean and dry for this test.

GENERAL HOSE INFORMATION


Hose Maintenance

GENERAL CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF HOSE

Hose should not be subjected to any form of abuse in service. It should be handled with reasonable care. Hose should not be dragged over sharp or abrasive surfaces unless specifically designed for such service. Care should be taken to protect hose from severe end loads for which the hose or hose assembly was not designed. Hose should be used at or below its rated working pressure; any changes in pressure should be made gradually so as to not subject the hose to excessive surge pressures. Hose should not be kinked or be run over by equipment. In handling large size hose, dollies should be used whenever possible; slings or handling rigs, properly placed, should be used to support heavy hose used in oil suction and discharge service.

Hose Repair

There are some circumstances in which chemical hoses can be repaired. For example, if a hose has been kinked near the coupling and a close inspection of the assembly reveals that this is the only damage, the assembly can be repaired.

 **WARNING Wear safety glasses, gloves, and protective clothing when cutting hose. They will help protect your eyes and skin from flying debris. When recoupling a used hose assembly, begin by cutting**

the hose far enough beyond the shank to eliminate the possibility of cutting into the shank. When cutting out a kink, cut behind the kink far enough so that the ID/OD of the remaining hose is round. Use calipers to confirm roundness. Make sure to cut the hose squarely. Next wipe the inner tube of the cut end with a clean rag.

Before recoupling the hose, make sure to carefully inspect the tube. This is important because it is easy to see the condition of the tube and reinforcement of the hose when the coupling is cut off. Look for any evidence of deterioration of the hose tube. If there are signs of deterioration, remove the hose assembly from service. If after close inspection none of these signs is present, the hose may be recoupled.

Any hose that has been used to convey an abrasive material, such as plastic pellets and powders, should not be recoupled due to the inherent thickness reduction that results from the transfer of abrasive materials.

Finally, pressure test and tag any recoupled assembly as recommended.

Storage

Proper storage conditions can enhance and extend substantially the ultimate life of hose products. Rubber hose products in storage can be affected adversely by temperature, humidity, ozone, sunlight, oils, solvents, corrosive liquids and fumes, insects, rodents and radioactive materials. The appropriate method

for storing hose depends to a great extent on its size (diameter and length), the quantity to be stored, and the way in which it is packaged. Hose should not be piled or stacked to such an extent that the weight of the stack creates distortions on the lengths stored at the bottom. Since hose products vary considerably in size, weight, and length, it is not practical to establish definite recommendations on this point. Hose having a very light wall will not support as much load as would a hose having a heavier wall or hose having a wire reinforcement. Hose which is shipped in coils or bales should be stored so that the coils are in a horizontal plane.

Storage Do's:

- Whenever feasible, rubber hose products should be stored in their original shipping containers which provide some protection against the deteriorating effects of oils, solvents, and corrosive liquids; shipping containers also afford some protection against ozone and sunlight.
- Certain rodents and insects will damage rubber hose products, and adequate protection from them should be provided. Be sure ends are capped to keep out insects, rodents, and other contaminants that can damage the hose.
- Hose shipped in coils or bales should be stored so the coils are in a horizontal plane.

- Store items on a first-in, first-out basis. Remember that even under the best of conditions, an unusually long shelf life will deteriorate certain rubber products. Inspect and test the hose assembly before placing it in service. Usually, any wear or damage will be apparent during inspection or testing.
- The ideal temperature for the storage of rubber products ranges from 50° to 70°F (10-21°C) with a maximum limit of 100°F (38°C). If stored below 32°F (0°C), some rubber products become stiff and will require warming before being placed in service.
- Storage areas should be relatively cool and dark, and free of dampness and mildew. Items should be stored on a first-in, first-out basis, since even under the best of conditions, an unusually long shelf life could deteriorate certain rubber products.

Storage Don'ts:

- Don't pile or stack hose to such an extent that the weight of the stack distorts the lengths stored on the bottom. Remember that hose having a very light wall will not support as much load as a hose having a heavier wall or wire reinforcement.

GENERAL HOSE INFORMATION

Hose Maintenance

- Don't store rubber products near heat sources such as radiators and base heaters, or near electrical equipment that might generate ozone. Also do not store hose for long periods in geographical areas of known high ozone concentration. Ozone ages rubber.
- Don't expose hose to direct or reflected sunlight during storage. This ages rubber.
- Don't store uncovered hose under fluorescent or mercury lamps. They generate light waves harmful to rubber.
- Don't hang hose assemblies on hooks, nails, or other devices which could cut or damage hose.

The Rubber Manufacturers Association has published separately a series of Hose Technical Information bulletins describing hoses designed for different applications which detail Maintenance, Testing and Inspection recommendations. Refer to the ARPM Catalog of Publications, issued annually, to determine the availability of the latest edition. Bulletins published include the following:

Publication No.

- IP 11-1— Steam Hose
- IP 11-2— Anhydrous Ammonia Hose
- IP 11-4— Oil Suction and Discharge Hose
- IP 11-5— Welding Hose
- IP 11-6— Fire Hose
- IP 11-7— Chemical Hose
- IP 11-8— Fuel Dispensing Hose

ARPM

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Proper Used Hose Storage

Before placing used hose in storage, completely drain it and flush out any potentially explosive vapors or corrosive residues.

Also make sure you dispose of waste in a manner that complies with federal, state, and local environmental regulations.



WARNING: Take extreme care when flushing out a chemical hose with water. Some chemicals, such as concentrated acids, may react with water and cause spattering. These materials can cause serious personal injury or death if they get into eyes or onto skin. Wear safety glasses, gloves and other protective clothing to help guard against this.

Continue by laying the hose assembly on a solid support, allowing air to circulate through it. This helps extend the hose life. Further, store the hose in a cool, dark, dry place at a temperature ideally between 50°F and 70°F.

Proper Hose Handling

Proper hose handling can help preserve hose assembly life and work environment safety. Therefore, consider the following points when handling hose assemblies.

- Avoid crushing or kinking the hose. This can cause severe damage to the reinforcement that isn't always obvious when looking at the cover.
- Do not drag the hose or lift a large bore hose from the middle of its length with the ends hanging down. Doing so can cause kinking, cover cuts, hose reinforcement damage, and coupling damage.
- Limit the curvature of the hose to the minimum bend radius recommended by the manufacturer. Also avoid sharp bends at the end fittings and at manifold connections.
- Do not exceed pressure and temperature limits because this could damage the hose and ultimately result in serious bodily injury or property damage. Monitor pressure and temperature during hose use.
- Never allow chemicals, solvents, or any other hazardous materials to drip onto ground. Always comply with environmental laws.
- Never allow chemicals to drip on the exterior of a hose or allow hose to lay in a pool of chemicals. The hose cover may not have the chemical resistance of the tube. If a corrosive material comes into contact with the hose reinforcement, the result could be early hose failure.
- Avoid extreme flexing of the hose near the coupling. If necessary, use elbows in the piping system to assure a straight line connection with the hose.
- Protect hose from heat, flame, cutting, and twisting. Use shields or clamps to do this.
- Support hose to avoid mechanical strain on couplings.
- Be aware that dropping or dragging the assembly, chemical incompatibility, exposure to temperature extremes, or extensive internal coupling abrasion can cause leaks and reduce coupling retention.



WARNING: Do not use damaged hose. Doing so could result in serious personal injury or death.

GENERAL HOSE INFORMATION


Hose Maintenance


CLEANING HOSE ASSEMBLIES

Cleaning of hose assemblies should be done at a facility with the means of disposing of wastes and hazardous materials properly. All water and/or cleaning solutions used should be retained and disposed of in a way that complies with applicable laws.

Eaton Industrial does not recommend that distributors handle hose assemblies that have not been cleaned properly.

When you clean a tank or change the materials to be transferred, clean the hose assemblies. Three methods can be used: the soak tank, the closed loop system, or the rotating brush. The most appropriate method will depend on the hose use and location.

 **WARNING: Use of pressure wands to clean hose is not recommended. The high concentration of heat and pressure in a confined area can damage the hose inner tube and lead to hose bursting, leakage, spraying, or end blow-offs. This could cause serious personal injury or death.**


 **WARNING: Always wear safety glasses, gloves, and protective clothing when cleaning hose, no matter which hose cleaning method you use. Otherwise, burns, blisters, eye damage or other injuries could occur.**

If you choose the soak tank method, the cleaning solution usually caustic soda and water- should be no more than 150°F. Gently lay the hose in the cleaning solution to prevent it from splashing.

Soak the hose no more than 15 minutes to prevent the hose from becoming brittle with a shortened service life. Flush the hose thoroughly with clean water. After making sure that all the water is drained from the hose, store the hose in a cool, dry place. Once the hose has cooled (approximately 45 minutes), cap the ends to keep contaminants out.

The second method of cleaning is the closed-loop system. With this method, the caustic solution used to clean the tank is also pumped through the hose and back to the tank. Typically, fluid is 180°F and is pumped through the system until the tank is clean.

When the cleaning process is complete, flush the hose thoroughly with water. Store the hose in a cool, dry place. Cap the ends to keep contamination out.

 **WARNING: Strong acids should be thoroughly drained prior to and after cleaning to avoid an exothermic reaction.**

Class Oil Resistance

Rubber hose is used to convey petroleum products both in the crude and refined stages. The aromatic content of refined gasoline is often adjusted to control the octane rating. The presence of aromatic hydrocarbons in this fuel generally has a greater effect on rubber components than do aliphatic hydrocarbons. Aromatic materials in contact with rubber tend to soften it and reduce its physical properties. For long lasting service, the buyer of gasoline hose should inform the hose manufacturer of the aromatic content of the fuel to be handled so that the proper tube compound can be recommended for the specific application.

The effects of oil on rubber depend on a number of factors that include the type of rubber compound, the composition of the oil, the temperature and time of exposure. Rubber compounds can be classified as to their degree of oil resistance based on their physical properties after exposure to a standard test fluid. As a guide to the user of the hose in contact with oil, the oil resistance classes and a corresponding description are listed.

Physical Properties After Exposure to Oil

	Volume Change Maximum	Tensile Strength Retained
Class A (High oil resistance)	+25%	80%
Class B (Medium-High oil resistance)	+65%	50%
Class C (Medium oil resistance)	+100%	40%

GENERAL HOSE INFORMATION

Hose Maintenance



1.



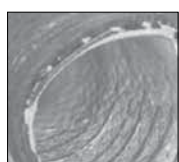
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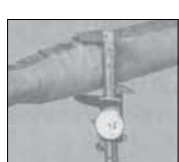
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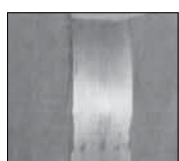
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⚠ WARNING: Selection of the proper hose for the application is essential to the proper operation and safe use of the hose and related equipment. Inadequate attention to selection of hose for the application can result in serious bodily injury or property damage. In order to avoid serious bodily injury or property damage resulting from selection of the wrong hose, you should carefully review the information in this catalog.

Hose failures can be caused by conditions such as excessive pressures, fluid incompatibility, extreme temperatures and many more. Eaton has illustrated below some of the more common failures. If the conditions you are experiencing are not listed, please contact Eaton Technical Support for North America at 1-888-258-0222 for global technical support contact your local Eaton technical representative.

1. Problem: The hose has exposed reinforcement and a loose cover. This could be caused by an abrasive environment or the life of the hose has been exceeded.

Solution: Route hose properly to avoid excessive abrasion. Some hoses are made with materials that handle abrasion better.

2. Problem: Cracks in the hose cover can be caused by prolonged exposure to sunlight, ozone or high temperatures.

Solution: Store hose in cool dark areas when possible. Do not store or use the hose where the recommended temperature rating is exceeded.

3. Problem: Cuts, gouges, or tears in hose tube can be caused by improper cleaning with high-pressure water wand.

Solution: Do not use high pressure water wand to clean hoses. Instead, three cleaning methods are commonly used: the soak tank, the closed loop system or the rotating brush. The most appropriate method will depend on the hose use and location.

4. Problem: Bubbling and flaking of the tube material caused by the tube not being compatible with the chemical being conveyed.

Solution: Check the chemical resistance guidelines to make sure the hose you are using is compatible with the chemical(s) being transferred. Also, make sure the hose can handle the application temperatures.

5. Problem: Deterioration of the hose tube has caused the reinforcement to be exposed. This may be caused by abrasive material being conveyed through a hose not made for this abrasive material or hose life has been exceeded.

Solution: Make sure that the hose can handle the material being conveyed. Possibly use a hose with a thicker tube.

6. Problem: Hose is kinked due to exceeding the minimum bend radius of the hose. The result is damaged reinforcement.

Solution: To avoid this problem, check the minimum bend radius of the hose and route the hose so the minimum bend radius is not exceeded.

7. Problem: Improperly banded shank may create a possible leak path.

Solution: Make sure the coupling is secured tightly and according to manufacturer's specifications. Bands should be placed inside of the barbs on the coupling shank, toward the coupling side. The band farthest from the hose end should be tightened first. If two bands are present, Eaton suggests rotating the clamp buckles 180° from each other.

8. Problem: Overtightened band could cause leaks, spraying and end blow-offs. Band was applied with excessive pressure and cut the cover of the hose causing reinforcement to be exposed.

Solution: Do not attach bands at pressures that are too high. Apply the bands to the manufacturer's recommended settings.

9. Problem: The steam hose has developed cracks in the cover due to heat in the application.

Solution: Steam hose has a limited service life. It should be inspected before every use. Any crack that exposes the reinforcement is a reason for the hose to be removed from service.



ALWAYS BE ON GUARD